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| CHAPIN & HUANG L.L.C. WESTBOROUGH OFFICE PARK 1700 WEST PARK DRIVE WESTBOROUGH, MA 01581 | | | | HUSSAIN, TAUQIR |
| ART UNIT | | PAPER NUMBER | | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| | 10/681,870 | AGASAVEERAN ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit |
| | Tauqir Hussain | 2152 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 April 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on April 30, 2007. Claims 1-30 are pending in this application. Claims 28-30 are newly added to instant application.

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-27 have been considered but are not persuasive, see the section "response to argument at the end."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 1-3, 5-8, 10-20, 22-24 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scoredos et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0250127 A1), hereinafter "Scoredos" in view of Reddy et al. (Patent No.: US 7062540 B2), hereinafter "Reddy".

3. As to claim 1, Scoredos discloses, a method for filtering transport layer connections with application layer information, comprising the steps of:

receiving a connection request having an application layer component and a transport layer component ([0015, lines 1-4], where tcp/ip connection comprises of transport layer component and application layer component.);

providing a connection database to store information about connection requests ([0016, lines 1-4], table of rules can be a database);

providing a throttle filter using data from the connection database, the throttle filter to filter the connection request at the transport layer component ([0016, lines 1-5]); applying the throttle filter to the received connection request ([0016, lines 8-9]); if the throttle filter blocks the transport layer component of the connection request, dropping the connection request silently ([0033, lines 2-4]); and

Scoredos does not explicitly disclose, providing a connection database to store information about associated application layer outcomes; or if the throttle filter allows the transport layer component of the connection request, proceeding with the application layer component. However, Reddy teaches, providing a connection database to store information of associated application layer outcomes (Col.7, lines 64-66); and if the throttle filter allows the transport layer component of the connection request, proceeding with the application layer component (Col.8, lines 5-23, where notifications are outcome of applications outcome which are communicated through firewall by web server and displayed at user interface in http form or could be a HTML page with time out notice or error notice or status)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Scoredos with the teachings of Reddy in order to authenticate the remote user to access, monitor or execute the application through monitoring software based on users build up profile kept in the databases in appropriate domain.

4. As to claim 12, Scoredos discloses, a system to filter server connections in an embedded system, comprising:

a network interface to receive a connection request from a requestor (Fig.1, step-112, [0015, lines 13-14]), the connection request having an application layer connection component and a transport layer connection component ([0015, lines 1-4], tcp/ip connection means it contains header information which deals with transport layer and payload which contains data or deals with application layer.);

a filter device to filter connections using the transport layer connection component ([0015, line 14]), the filter device including a connection database and a throttle filter ([0015, lines 3-5], where firewall is filtering device and set of rules is a database), the connection database to store information about connection requests, the throttle filter having data from the connection database to filter connection requests using the transport layer connection component ([0016, lines 1-5], filtering, [0016, lines 1-4], table of rules could be a database); and

a controller coupled to the filter device and the network interface (Scoredos, Fig.1, element-100), the controller to apply the throttle filter to the transport layer connection component of the connection request (Scoredos, [0015], where firewall is processing the incoming traffic which could be connection request), to drop the connection request silently if the throttle filter blocks the transport layer component (Scoredos, [0033, lines 2-4], where connection is dropped based on the limit rule and allowed packets will obviously be further processed), to proceed with an application layer connection if the throttle filter allows the transport layer component (Scoredos, [0033, lines 2-4], where connection is dropped based on the limit rule and allowed packets will obviously be further processed), to add data about the application layer

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connection to the connection database, and to update the throttle filter with information about the connection database (Fig.1, Step-112 and Step-101,[0015, lines 12-14], interface card is controller which is coupled with filtering device 101).

Scoredos does not disclose explicitly, the connection database stores application layer connection component outcomes. However, Reddy teaches, connection database stores application layer connection component outcomes (Fig.2, Step-76, Col.6, lines 17-25 and lines 29-36, where database 76, keeps events which are outcomes of application and uses them later on as web server sends the response to client through HTTP protocol).

5. As to claim 27, a computer program product having a computer-readable medium including computer program logic encoded thereon that, when performed on a computer system directs the computer system to perform the method of:

receiving a connection request having an application layer component and a transport layer component ([0015, lines 1-4], where tcp/ip connection comprises of header information which is transport layer component and payload information which is application layer component);

providing a connection database to store information about connection requests [(0016, lines 1-4], table of rules has the profile which could be a database);

providing a throttle filter using data from the connection database, the throttle filter to filter the connection request at the transport layer component ([0016, lines 1-5) and [0050, lines 1-3], where limit rule is incorporated in the data structure);

applying the throttle filter to the received connection request ([0016, lines 7-9], where packets are processed through filtering functions); if the throttle filter blocks the transport layer component of the connection request, dropping the connection request silently ([0033, lines 2-4]; depending on the rule connection is dropped);

Scoredos does not explicitly disclose, providing a connection database to store information about associated application layer outcomes; or if the throttle filter allows the transport layer component of the connection request, proceeding with the application layer component. However, Reddy teaches, providing a connection database to store information of associated application layer outcomes (Col.7, lines 64-66) ; and if the throttle filter allows the transport layer component of the connection request, proceeding with the application layer component (Col.8, lines 5-23, where notifications are outcome of applications outcome which are communicated through firewall by web server and displayed at user interface in http form or could be a HTML page with time out notice or error notice or status).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Scoredos with the teachings of Reddy in order to authenticate the remote user to access, monitor or execute the application through monitoring software based on users build up profile kept in the databases in appropriate domain.

6. As to claim 2, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, updating the throttle filter with information from the connection database (Scoredos, Fig.1, Step-100, [0003, lines 5-10]).

adding data from an application layer outcome of the connection request to the connection database (Reddy, Col.7, lines 64-66, where agent detects the application outcome as notifications which is added into database Fig.2,Step-76).

7. As to claim 3, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, recording a connection requestor identifier to the connection database (Scoredos, [0006, lines 7-9, where IP entity is connection requestor and IP is identifier); and

providing a connection requestor rank to the connection requestor identifier (Scoredos, [0057, lines 13-15], clearly shows that each connection has an ID against its connection request) and [0059, lines 1-9], where hash technique is interpreted as ranking to give priority for faster processing).

the database adds all the associated outcome events from each application and it will be an obvious variation to construct some sort of ranking system to give priority to certain client entity based on clients frequent request for certain application (Reddy, Col.7, lines 64-66, where notifications and events are the outcomes of applications running on compute, Fig.2, Step-40).

8. As to claim 5, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, the throttle filter is a list of connection request characteristics

and the step of applying the throttle filter further comprises comparing data from the connection request to the list of connection request characteristics (Scoredos, [0006, lines 1-11], where limit table is interpreted as throttle filter).

9. As to claim 6, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, the list of connection request characteristics further comprises a list of connection requestor IP addresses to be blocked as indicated by data from the connection database (Scoredos, [0002, lines 7-11], where set of rules is a database and set of rules can be a list of blocked IP addresses).

10. As to claim 7, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, the list of connection request characteristics further comprises a list of connection requestor port numbers to be blocked as indicated by data from the connection database (Scoredos, [0002, lines 7-11], where set of rules is a database and set of rules can be a list of blocked ip addresses and each IP carries a port number in the header information).

11. As to claim 8, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, the list of connection request characteristics further comprises a list of connection requestor virtual routing forwarding table IDs to be blocked as indicated by data from the connection database (Scoredos, [0016, lines 1-5], where destination IP can be a VRF ID which has an entry in State table in the database and

[0003, lines 3-4, where it is acknowledged that rules can be programmed to block specific addresses).

12. As to claim 10, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, the connection request is an HTTP request; the transport layer component is TCP connection component (Scoredos, [0015, lines 10-14]), the application layer component is an HTTP connection component (Reddy, Col.8, lines 46-49).

13. As to claims 11, 13 and 14, the claims are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 10 above.

14. As to claim 15, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 12, including, the filter device further comprises a rate limiter to switch the filter device between global and selective modes (Scoredos, [0052, lines 5-9], where limit table is rate limiter and allowed or blocked states are global and selective modes), the rate limiter to switch the filter device to global mode if a rate limit threshold is exceeded and to switch the filter device to selective mode if the rate limit threshold is not exceeded (Scoredos, Fig.1, Step-112, [0052, lines 10-14], where limit table is a rate limiter and if connection establishes or allowed it is a selective mode if connection is blocked it can be interpret as selective mode)

the controller configured to drop the connection request silently without applying the throttle filter if the filter device is in global mode and to apply the throttle filter if the

filter device is in selective mode (Scoredos, Fig.1, Step-123 [0016, lines 5-6], where, switch is controller to forward or drop the connection).

15. As to claim 16, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 12, including, the rate limit threshold further comprises a limit of connections created in a connection cycle period (Scoredos, [0046, lines 4-6], where number of connections are limit threshold in a connection cycle period).

16. As to claim 17, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 12, including, the rate limit threshold further comprises a rate of incoming connections ([0052, lines 1-9]).

17. As to claim 18, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 12, including, the connection database is a table in which each entry has an IP address of a connection requestor and an associated rank based on an outcome of a connection attempted in response to a connection request from the connection requestor (Scoredos, [0050, lines 1-4], database create an entry of every connection and [0053, lines 1-9], connection is prioritized based on prior entry and connection history in the database).

18. As to claim 19, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 12, including, each entry of the table further includes a port number of the connection requestor (Scoredos, [0053, lines 5-9], where database also keeps an entry of connection port number).

19. As to claim 20, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 12, including, each entry of the table further includes a virtual routing forwarding table ID of the connection requestor (Scoredos, [0053, liens 1-5], where state table entry can be a VRF pointer assigned to each connection attempted at application layer).

20. As to claim 22, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 12, including, the throttle filter is a list of IP addresses of connection requestors to be blocked as indicated by data from the connection database (Scoredos, [0047, lines 1-22], where limit table keeps all the matching source IP, port and destination IP information which are allowable IP's).

21. As to claim 23, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 12, including, the throttle filter further includes port numbers of connection requestors to be blocked as indicated by data from the connection database (Scoredos, [0047, lines 1-22], where limit table keeps all the matching source IP, port and destination IP information which are allowable IP's).

22. As to claim 24, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 12, including, the throttle filter further includes virtual routing forwarding table IDs of connection requestors to be blocked as indicated by data from the connection database (Scoredos, [0053, lines 9-12], where special type of rule is created

for group of IP addresses which comply with the limit rule, so they can be allowable at next connection instead of getting blocked).

23. Claims 28, 29 and 30 are rejected for the same rationale as applied to parent claims 1, 12 and 27 above and further, Scoredos discloses, in [0035], there is a client profile established which filter uses to compare before allowing or dropping the connections.

24. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 as being unpatentable over Scoredos and Reddy in view of Maruyama et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0124103 A1), hereinafter, "Maruyama".

25. As to claim 9, Scoredos and Reddy disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, including, determining whether a limit of connections created in a connection cycle period has been exceeded (Scoredos, [0033, lines 1-2], where rule is set to check the connections per IP address);

if the limit of connections created has been exceeded, dropping the connection request (Scoredos, [0033, lines 2-4], where exceeded connection is dropped). Scoredos and Reddy, however are silent on, if the limit of connections created has not been exceeded, determining whether a rate of incoming connections has been exceeded or if the rate of incoming connections has been exceeded, then dropping the connection request silently or if the rate of incoming connections has not been exceeded, then comparing requestor identification information in the TCP connection component of the connection request to data in the throttle filter. However, Maruyama teaches, if the limit

of connections created has not been exceeded, determining whether a rate of incoming connections has been exceeded ([0011, lines 10-20], TCP connection rate is monitored for security purposes). Maruyama also discloses, if the rate of incoming connections has been exceeded, then dropping the connection request silently ([0011, lines 24-28], where excessive connection is dropped). Maruyama further discloses, if the rate of incoming connections has not been exceeded, then comparing requestor identification information in the TCP connection component of the connection request to data in the throttle filter ([0035, 16-22], where identifier in the tcp packet is examined whether to allow a new connection or associate with established connection).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Scoredos, and Reddy with the teachings of Maruyama in order to establish a monitoring system from remote computer to keep track of working applications by anticipating the critical notifications/outcomes generated by those applications and associated solutions to these outcomes.

26. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 as being unpatentable over Scoredos in view of Maruyama and further in view of Reddy.

27. As to claim 25, Scoredos discloses, a method for filtering HTTP server connections in an embedded system, comprising the steps of:

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receiving a connection request having an HTTP connection component and a TCP connection component ([0015, lines 1-4], where header information in the packet is TCP connection and payload data is an http connection);

providing a connection database to store information about connection requests ([0016, lines 1-4], table of rules can be a database);

providing a throttle filter using data from the connection database, the throttle filter to filter the connection request at the TCP connection component ([0016, lines 1-5], where switch-123 is a throttle filter);

if the limit of connections created has not been exceeded ([0033, lines 1-2], where connection status can show if the limit has exceeded);

determining whether a limit of connections created in a connection cycle period has been exceeded ([0033, lines 1-2], where rule has defined for maximum connection in limit rule also where rule is set to check the connections per IP address);

if the limit of connections created has been exceeded, dropping the connection request silently (0033, lines 2-4], where exceeded connection is dropped);

if the throttle filter blocks the TCP connection component, dropping the connection request silently ([0033, lines 2-4]);

updating the throttle filter with information from the connection database ([0052, lines 10-12]).

Scoredos does not explicitly discloses, if the limit of connections created has not been exceeded, determining whether a rate of incoming connections has been exceeded or if the rate of incoming connections has been exceeded, then dropping the

connection request silently or if the rate of incoming connections has not been exceeded, then comparing requestor identification information in the TCP connection component of the connection request to data in the throttle filter or adding data from the HTTP connection component to the connection database. However, Maruyama teaches, if the limit of connections created has not been exceeded, determining whether a rate of incoming connections has been exceeded ([0011, lines 10-20], tcp connection rate is monitored for security purposes). Maruyama also discloses, if the rate of incoming connections has been exceeded, then dropping the connection request silently ([0011,lines 24-28, where excessive connection is dropped]). Maruyama further discloses, if the rate of incoming connections has not been exceeded, then comparing requestor identification information in the TCP connection component of the connection request to data in the throttle filter ([0035, 16-22], where identifier in the tcp packet is examined whether to allow a new connection or associate with established connection). Neither Scoredos nor Maruyama discloses, if the throttle filter allows the TCP connection component, proceeding with the HTTP connection component or adding data from the HTTP connection component to the connection database. However, Reddy discloses, if the throttle filter allows the TCP connection component, proceeding with the HTTP connection component (Col.7, lines 41-45, where user has established the http connection). Reddy further discloses, adding data from the HTTP connection component to the connection database (Col.7, lines 41-48 and lines 4-7, where it can be seen that user's HTTP request has to go through security Fig.2, step-86 where his login will be added into security database).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Scoredos and Maruyama with the teachings of Reddy in order to establish a monitoring system from remote computer to keep track of working applications by anticipating the critical notifications/outcomes generated by those applications and associated solutions to these outcomes.

28. As to claim 26, Scoredos discloses, a method for filtering HTTPS server connections in an embedded system, comprising the steps of:
 - receiving a connection request having an HTTPS connection component and a TCP connection component ([0015, lines 1-4], TCP header information is a transport layer component and payload is a HTTPS component);
 - providing a connection database to store information about connection requests ([0016, lines 1-4], table of rules can be a database);
 - providing a throttle filter using data from the connection database, the throttle filter to filter the connection request at the TCP connection component (Fig.1, step-123, [0016, lines 1-5], where switch is a throttle filter which filters the connections);
 - determining whether a limit of connections created in a connection cycle period has been exceeded ([0033, lines 1-2], where rule is set to check the connections per IP address);
 - if the limit of connections created has been exceeded, dropping the connection request silently (0033, lines 2-4], where exceeded connection is dropped);
 - if the throttle filter blocks the TCP connection component, dropping the

connection request silently ([000052, lines 13-14], where connection can be dropped silently or reset based on the specified rule);

if the throttle filter allows the TCP connection component, proceeding with the HTTPS connection component (Col.7, lines 41-45, where user has established the http connection);

updating the throttle filter with information from the connection database ([0052, lines 10-12]).

Scoredos do not explicitly discloses, if the limit of connections created has not been exceeded, determining whether a rate of incoming connections has been exceeded or if the rate of incoming connections has been exceeded, then dropping the connection request silently or if the rate of incoming connections has not been exceeded, then comparing requestor identification information in the TCP connection component of the connection request to data in the throttle filter. However, Maruyama teaches, if the limit of connections created has not been exceeded, determining whether a rate of incoming connections has been exceeded ([0011, lines 10-20], TCP connection rate is monitored for security purposes). Maruyama also discloses, if the rate of incoming connections has been exceeded, then dropping the connection request silently ([0011, lines 24-28, where excessive connection is dropped]. Maruyama further discloses, if the rate of incoming connections has not been exceeded, then comparing requestor identification information in the TCP connection component of the connection request to data in the throttle filter ([0035, 16-22], where identifier in the tcp packet is examined whether to allow a new connection or associate with established connection). Neither Scoredos nor

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Maruyama discloses, if the throttle filter allows the TCP connection component, proceeding with the HTTP connection component or adding data from the HTTP connection component to the connection database. However, Reddy discloses, if the throttle filter allows the TCP connection component, proceeding with the HTTP connection component (Col.7, lines 41-45, where user has established the http connection). Reddy further discloses, adding data from the HTTP connection component to the connection database (Col.7, lines 41-48 and lines 4-7, where it can be seen that user's HTTP request has to go through security Fig.2, step-86 where his login will be added into security database).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Scoredos and Maruyama with the teachings of Reddy in order to establish a monitoring system from remote computer to keep track of working applications by anticipating the critical notifications/outcomes generated by those applications and associated solutions to these outcomes.

29. Claims 4 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 as being unpatentable over Scoredos and Reddy in view of Gillies et al. (Pub No.: US 2003/0212821 A1), hereinafter "Gillies".

30. As to claim 4, Scoredos and Reddy discloses the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, however, Scoredos and Reddy are Silent on, wherein the step of updating the throttle filter with information from the connection database comprises

periodically replacing throttle filter data with a preselected number of connection requestor identifiers ranked least desirable in the connection database.

However, Gillies teaches, updating the throttle filter with information from the connection database comprises periodically replacing throttle filter data with a preselected number of connection requestor identifiers ranked least (Fig. 6E, [0093, lines 4-16], where data is getting replaced by age and old data is getting replaced by new data periodically).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Scoredos and Reddy as applied to claim 1 above, with the teachings of Gillies in order to update the data and discard old data with newer data in order to control the size of the database and avoid the multiplicity of same data.

31. As to claim 21, Scoredos, Reddy and Gillies discloses the invention substantially as in parent claim 12, including, the system wherein each entry in the table includes an entry age, the filter device configured to delete entries having an entry age that exceeds an age threshold (Fig. 6E, [0093, lines 4-16], where data is getting replaced by age and old data is getting replaced by new data periodically).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 04/30/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues, Scoredos does not teach, as per claim 1(and other independent claim which are similar to claim 1) requires, a connection database be provided to store information about connection requests. Examiner respectfully disagrees, [0035], clearly describes that clients profile relative to source and destination addresses and permitted connection limits are defined in rule table which is used while processing connection request, these profiles can be added by administrators manually so that repetitive connection could by pass the filtering process, therefore database provided stores the connection rules and limit and along these lines various other modification are obvious.

Applicant argues, Claim 1 makes use of data regarding past connection request. Examiner argues that applicant has never mention this language in the independent claim 1.

Applicant argues, Scoredos does not teach, throttle filter which uses data from past connection request. Examiner respectfully disagrees, [0035], clearly shows that the filter is used in conjunction with rule table where rules table performs as database and has defined the past client profiles already in it and it would not be impossible for one ordinary skilled in the art to make other variations using Scoredos invention.

32. Finally applicant argues, there is no motivation to combine the teachings of Scoredos with the teachings of Reddy. Examiner quotes, In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some

1teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Scoredos invention is trying to overcome the processing burden of incoming connection request by filtering and limiting the connection to also improve the delay and service requests, while Reddy teaches the monitoring and management of application which can not be improved without applying the filtering techniques used in Scoredos invention which can directly applied to Reddy's firewall.

Conclusion

33. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

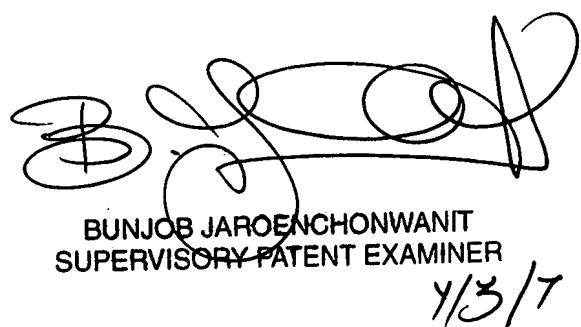
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tauqir Hussain whose telephone number is 571-270-1247. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571 272 3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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